

Cheviot Sheep

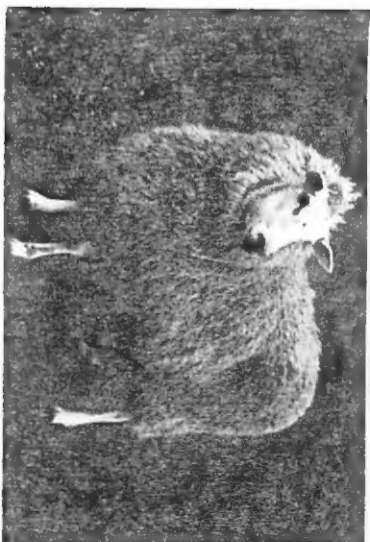


Cheviot

Adam Woodie, Woodie Camp, Inc.

Cheviot & Leicester
Crossband Breed

Colbred



Colbred

Tony Farr, Colton, Ariz.

Columbia and Rambouillet
crossbreed

were used for ewes
Suffolk bucks were used
in the Christensen herds

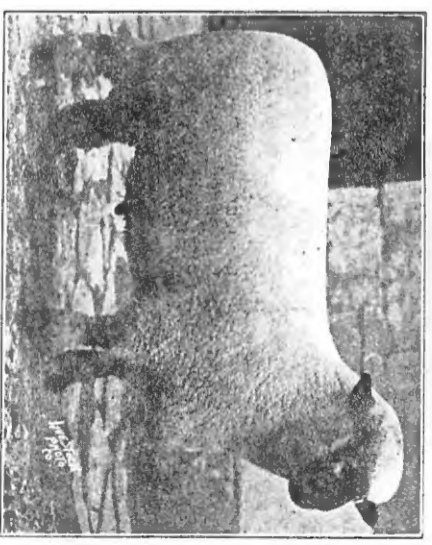
The Columbia has an open
face which does not
require shearing as
the Rambouillet and
others.

Suffolk has small
head & therefore give
less trouble in birthing
(lambing) time.

Corriedale
in Washach Co

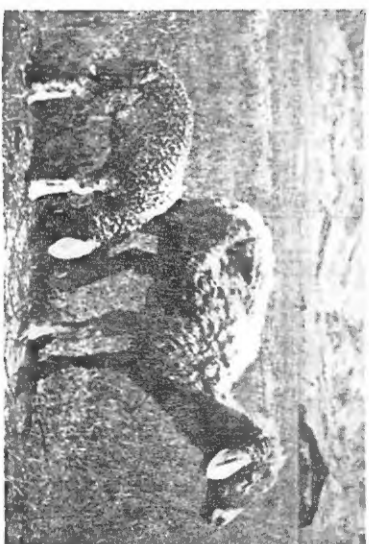
Cotswold
has long course wool

Hampshire



Courtesy: National Wool Growers.
FIGURE 78—A champion Hampshire ram.

Karakul



E. S. Ross

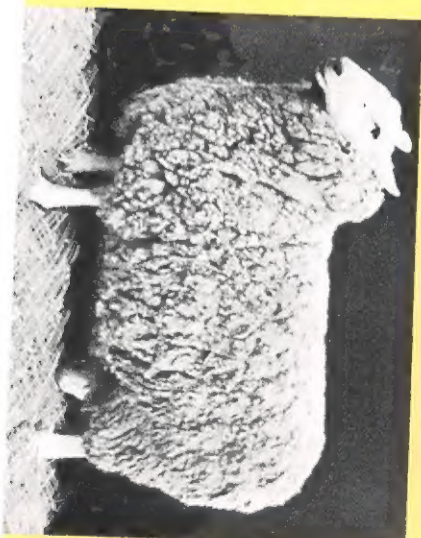
Karakul

Has short black curly
wool
Bairds bred some of
these

Leicester Sheep

BORDER LEICESTER

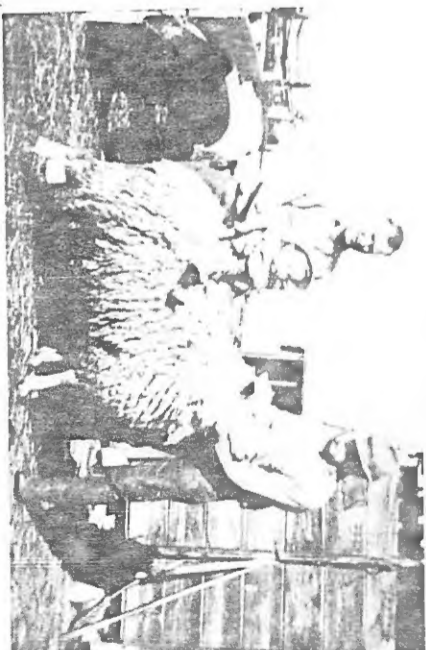
This sheep came first from England and is the most popular breed for crossing with Merino ewes to produce early fat lambs. It is found throughout Australia, has a white face and white legs. Its wool, of a silky nature, can be up to 25cms long.



Lincoln



Albert J. Adams displays a large Lincoln buck, while his son-in-law, Elry, holds Dell on its back. 1930.



Albert J. Adams displays a large Lincoln buck, while his son-in-law, Elry, holds Dell on its back. 1930.

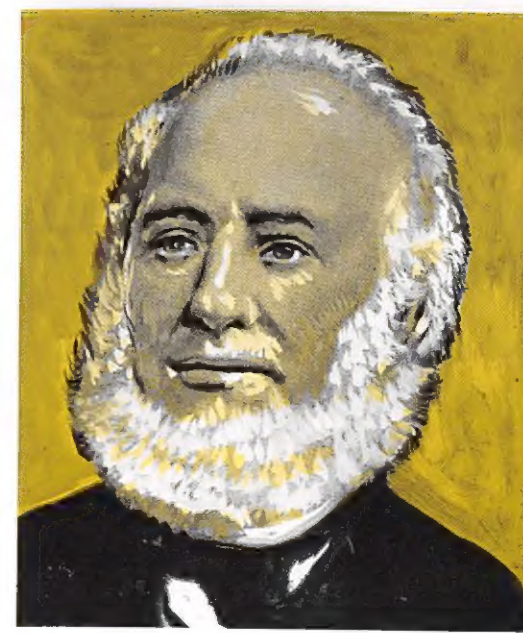


Albert J. Adams displays a large Lincoln buck, while his son-in-law, Elry, holds Dell on its back. 1930.

Other Breeds of Sheep introduced to Australia

About 75% of sheep in Australia today are merinos. They are bred mostly for their fine wool which is suitable for making all types of garments. Other sheep farmers concentrate on meat-producing sheep and lambs. The Merino lamb is not so good for eating as other breeds, often produced by cross breeding merinos with other sheep.

Below are some of the sheep that were important in producing mutton and lamb. Other breeds have been important also e.g. the CORRIEDALE. This sheep came from N.Z. by crossing Lincoln rams with Merino ewes. It is one of the most versatile breeds in the world and produces quality wool as well as meat.



GEORGE PEPPIN

In the 1860's George Peppin experimented with sheep breeding on his property in the Riverina District, NSW, to try to improve the quality and quantity of merino fleece, at the same time adapting the sheep to harder conditions, especially on the dry plains. His successful 'Peppin' merino became very popular. This is shown in the rapid growth of an average weight of a fleece — 1.4kg. in 1880 to 2.7 kg in 1880 and 4kg. in 1920. Today it is about 4.5kg. with stud rams up to 9kg. or more. Better farming techniques, pasture improvements, control of disease, fencing and selective breeding, have all contributed to this increase in wool yield. Below are pictures showing the improvements of merino sheep on Australia.



1828



1870



1905



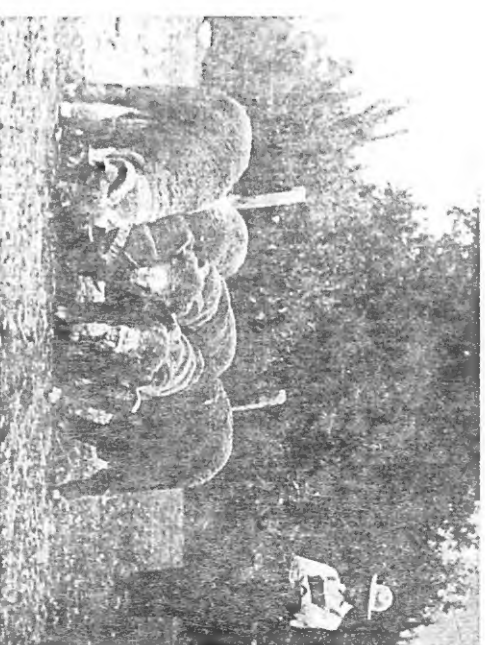
A MODERN MERINO

Rambouillet

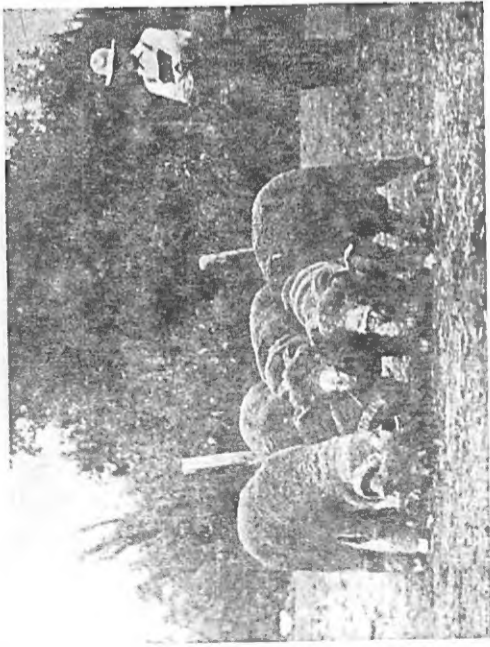


Courtesy National Wool Grower.
FIGURE 79—A champion Rambouillet Ram, the breed for which Utah is famous.

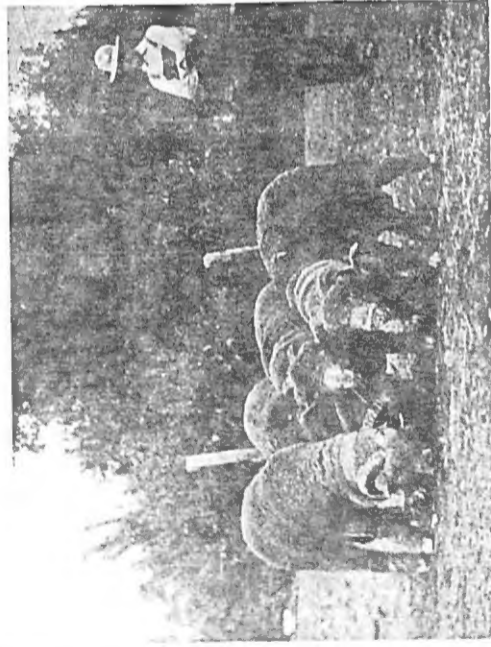
Had short fine fiber wool



Ernest Clark and his \$100 head Ramboulette bucks purchased from John Seeley in Mt. Pleasant, one of the most noted breeders of sheep in the United States in the 1920s.



Ernest Clark and his \$100 a head Rambolette bucks purchased from John Seeley in Mt. Pleasant, one of the most noted breeders of sheep in the United States in the 1920s.



Ernest Clark and his \$100 a head Rambolette bucks purchased from John Seeley in Mt. Pleasant, one of the most noted breeders of sheep in the United States in the 1920s.

The Deseret News, May 29, 1861

REMARKS

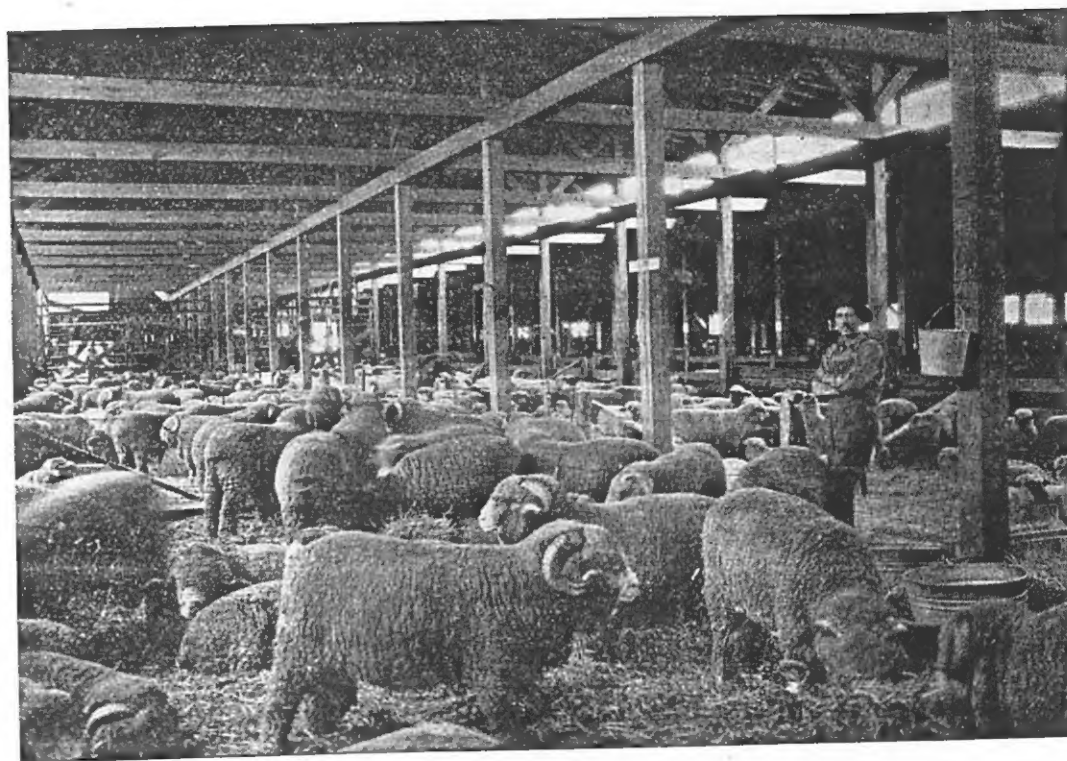
By President Brigham Young, Tabernacle,
a. m. of April 7, 1861.

(Reported by G. D. Watt.)

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I will now make a request of the sisters; one which I wish them to hear, remember, and put in practice. Carefully save all cast-off linen and cotton articles of dress, all old shirts, wagon covers, sheets, and every article of cotton and linen fabric, instead of letting them go to waste in your door yards or in the streets, for we want those rags to supply the paper mill we are now putting up. We have as good machinery for making paper as there is in the United States, or in the world. We have brought it here at a heavy expense, it has cost us some twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars; we are now putting it up, and we want the sisters to save rags, and we want the brethren to raise hemp, flax, etc. We want to make our own paper. The inquiry is, "will it pay cost?" How much paper do we want to use? There is annually imported into and used in this Territory some thirty thousand dollars worth of paper. Were we making our own paper much more would be used, for we could then fill the Territory with school books printed here, and could supply all the paper required throughout the Territory, thereby saving a great many thousand dollars now paid for transportation. We are not able to print a book, for want of paper. Now we are prepared to go to work and make our own paper. As I have remarked, we have most excellent machinery, we also have good paper makers, and what hinders our making the best of paper, and all the paper we want to use? Then we can print in book form, the history of Joseph Smith, and do it in a respectable manner. Then we can print the church history for ourselves, and for the world, and every book we need. To aid in accomplishing so laudable an object. I want sisters to gather the rags, and hand them over to the Bishops, and we will pay for them with paper. We also want hemp, flax, and every material suitable for making good paper.

I shall repeat my request to these my sisters. We wish you to save all the old linen and cotton articles of dress, all old shirts, wagon covers, sheets, and every article of cotton and linen fabric, instead of letting them go to waste in your door yards or in the streets, for we want those rags to supply the paper mill we are now putting up. We have as good machinery for making paper as there is in the United States, or in the world. We have brought it here at a heavy expense, it has cost us some twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars; we are now putting it up, and we want the sisters to save rags, and we want the brethren to raise hemp, flax, etc. We want to make our own paper. The inquiry is, "will it pay cost?" How much paper do we want to use? There is annually imported into and used in this Territory some thirty thousand dollars worth of paper. Were we making our own paper much more would be used, for we could then fill the Territory with school books printed here, and could supply all the paper required throughout the Territory, thereby saving a great many thousand dollars now paid for transportation. We are not able to print a book, for want of paper. Now we are prepared to go to work and make our own paper. As I have remarked, we have most excellent machinery, we also have good paper makers, and what hinders our making the best of paper, and all the paper we want to use? Then we can print in book form, the history of Joseph Smith, and do it in a respectable manner. Then we can print the church history for ourselves, and for the world, and every book we need. To aid in accomplishing so laudable an object. I want sisters to gather the rags, and hand them over to the Bishops, and we will pay for them with paper. We also want hemp, flax, and every material suitable for making good paper.



THE NATIONAL RAM SALE, SALT LAKE CITY

Courtesy Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce.

Utah 19329